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Entitled: **DETECTING PROCESS NEUTRAL COLORS**

Enclosed are:

- [X] 11 sheets of specification, 5 sheets of claims,  
1 sheet of Abstract.
- [X] 4 sheets of drawings, Figures 1-5.
- [X] an assignment of an invention to XEROX CORPORATION (and transmittal  
thereof).
- [X] a Declaration and Power of Attorney for Patent Application.
- [ ] Filing under C.F.R. 1.41(c)
- [X] Information Disclosure Statement and PTO-1449

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October 3, 2000  
 Date

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## DETECTING PROCESS NEUTRAL COLORS

### Background of the Invention

The present invention relates to digital printing. It finds particular application in conjunction with detecting and differentiating neutrals (e.g., grays) from colors in a halftone image and will be described with particular reference thereto. It will be appreciated, however, that the invention is also amenable to other like applications.

At times, it is desirable to differentiate neutral (e.g., gray) pixels from color pixels in an image. One conventional method for detecting neutral pixels incorporates a comparator, which receives sequential digital values corresponding to respective pixels in the image. Each of the digital values is measured against a predetermined threshold value stored in the comparator. If a digital value is greater than or equal to the predetermined threshold value, the corresponding pixel is identified as a color pixel; alternatively, if a digital value is less than the predetermined threshold value, the corresponding pixel is identified as a neutral pixel.

The color pixels are typically rendered on a color printing output device (e.g., a color printer) using the cyan, magenta, yellow, and black ("CMYK") colorant set. The neutral pixels are typically rendered using merely the black K colorant. Although it is possible to render neutral pixels using a process black created using the cyan, magenta, and yellow ("CMY") colorants, the CMY colorants are typically more costly than the black K colorant. Therefore, it is beneficial to identify and print the neutral pixels using merely the black K colorant.

The conventional method for differentiating the neutral pixels from the color pixels in an image often fails when evaluating a scanned halftone image.

For example, a pixel in the halftoned image may appear as a neutral (i.e., gray) to the naked human eye when, in fact, the pixel represents one dot of a color within a group of pixels forming a process black color using the CMY colorants. Because such pixels are actually being used to represent a process black color, it is desirable to identify those pixels as neutral and render them merely using the black K colorant. However, the conventional method for detecting neutral pixels often identifies such pixels as representing a color, and, consequently, renders those pixels using the CMY colorants.

The present invention provides a new and improved method and apparatus which overcomes the above-referenced problems and others.

### **Summary of the Invention**

A method for classifying pixels into one of a neutral category and a non-neutral category inputs a group of pixels within an image into a memory device. A color of each of the pixels is represented by a respective color identifier. An average color identifier is determined as a function of the color identifiers of the pixels in the group. One of the pixels within the group is classified into one of the neutral category and the non-neutral category as a function of the average color identifier.

In accordance with one aspect of the invention, the group of pixels are input by receiving the color identifiers into the memory device according to a raster format.

In accordance with another aspect of the invention, the pixel in the group is classified by comparing the average color identifier with a threshold color identifier function.

In accordance with another aspect of the invention, the pixels are classified by determining if the average color identifier corresponds to one of a plurality of neutral colors.

In accordance with another aspect of the invention, if the pixel within the group is classified to be in the neutral category, the pixel is rendered as one of a plurality of neutral colors; if the pixel within the group is classified to be

in the non-neutral category, the pixel is rendered as one of a plurality of non-neutral colors.

In accordance with another aspect of the invention, an output of the pixels within the group is produced.

5 In accordance with a more limited aspect of the invention, the output is produced by printing a color associated with the average color identifier, via a color printing device, for each of the pixels within the group.

In accordance with another aspect of the invention, the color identifiers include components of a first color space. Before the determining step, 10 the first color space components of the color identifiers are transformed to a second color space. Furthermore, the classifying step compares the average color identifier in the second color space with a threshold color identifier in the second color space. The threshold color identifier is determined as a function of a position along a neutral axis in the second color space.

15 One advantage of the present invention is that it reduces the number of pixels which are detected as non-neutral colors, but that are actually used to form a process neutral color.

Another advantage of the present invention is that it reduces the use of CMY colorants.

20 Still further advantages of the present invention will become apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art upon reading and understanding the following detailed description of the preferred embodiments.

### **Brief Description of the Drawings**

25 The invention may take form in various components and arrangements of components, and in various steps and arrangements of steps. The drawings are only for purposes of illustrating a preferred embodiment and are not to be construed as limiting the invention.

FIGURE 1 illustrates a halftoned image including a plurality of pixels;

30 FIGURE 2 illustrates axes showing the  $L^*a^*b^*$  color space;

FIGURE 3 illustrates a device for detecting process neutral colors according to the present invention;

FIGURE 4 illustrates a preferred method for processing an image to detect process neutral colors according to the present invention; and

5                   FIGURE 5 illustrates an alternate method for processing an image to detect process neutral colors according to the present invention.

### **Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments**

With reference to FIGURE 1, a halftoned image 10 includes a plurality of pixels 12. For example, in the preferred embodiment, the halftone cell  
10   14 in the original image is captured by the scanner as a 3x3 pixel object, which includes nine (9) pixels (i.e., dots) 14. Each of the nine (9) dots is a source of an RGB signal that an observer's eye integrates into a certain color (e.g., blue).

With reference to FIGURE 2, neutral colors in the preferred embodiment are determined within the  $L^*a^*b^*$  color space 20, which is generally  
15   defined by three (3) axes (i.e., the  $L^*$  axis 22, the  $a^*$  axis 24, and the  $b^*$  axis 26). The  $L^*$  axis 22 represents a neutral axis that transitions from black to white; the  $a^*$  axis 24 transitions from green to red; and the  $b^*$  axis 26 transitions from blue to yellow. A point 28 at which the three (3) axes 22, 24, 26 intersect represents the color black. Because the  $L^*$  axis 22 transitions from black to white, positions  
20   along the  $L^*$  axis represent different gray-scale levels. Furthermore, close-to-neutral colors are defined as:

$$a^{*2} + b^{*2} < T_n(L^*)$$

where:  $a^{*2} + b^{*2}$  represents a square of the distance from the  $L^*$  axis at any point ( $a^*$ ,  $b^*$ ) along the  $L^*$  axis; and

25                    $\sqrt{T_n(L^*)}$  defines respective distances, or thresholds, from the  $L^*$  axis, above which a color of lightness  $L^*$  is no longer considered neutral.

In the preferred embodiment, the function  $T_n(L^*)$  is represented as a cylinder 32. Therefore, all points in the  $L^*a^*b^*$  color space that are within the

cylinder 32 are considered neutral colors; furthermore, all points in the  $L^*a^*b^*$  color space that are on or outside of the cylinder 32 are considered non-neutral colors. Although the function  $T_n(L^*)$  is represented in the preferred embodiment as a cylinder, it is to be understood that the function  $T_n(L^*)$  may take different forms in other embodiments. It is to be understood that although the preferred embodiment is described with reference to determining neutral colors in the  $L^*a^*b^*$  colors space, other color spaces are also contemplated.

In an alternate embodiment, neutral colors in the preferred embodiment are determined within the  $L^*C^*h^*$  color space, in which  $C^{*2} = a^{*2} + b^{*2}$  (i.e.,  $C^*$  and  $h^*$  are polar coordinates in the  $a^*, b^*$  plane of the  $L^*a^*b^*$  color space). In this case, the close-to-neutral colors are defined by comparing the average color identifier in the  $L^*C^*h^*$  space (the chroma  $C^*$ ) with a chroma threshold  $C^*_{\text{threshold}}(L^*, h^*)$  that is determined as a function of two (2) coordinates,  $L^*$  and a hue angle  $h^*$ .

Regardless of what color space is used, neutral colors are defined as those colors surrounding a neutral axis.

With reference to FIGURES 1, 3, and 4, a preferred method A for processing an image to detect process neutral colors is shown. An image is scanned in a step A1 using an input device 40 (e.g., a scanning input device). In this manner, each of the pixels within the image is associated with a color identifier. More specifically, the input device 40 rasterizes the image by transforming the pixels 12 into components of a first color space (e.g., the red-green-blue ("RGB") color space). Each of the components of the RGB color space serves as a color identifier of the respective pixels 12. The rasterized RGB image data stream is stored, in a step A2, in a memory buffer device 42 and transformed, in a step A3, into a second color space (e.g.,  $L^*a^*b^*$  or  $L^*C^*h^*$ ).

The rasterized RGB image data stream is stored, in a step A4, into line buffer devices. By way of example, the buffers supply a stream of three (3) consecutive raster lines with pixels of interest in the second stream. The image data is averaged in a step A5, and a current pixel of interest ("POI") is identified in a step A6. More specifically, the averaging filter in the step A5 computes, at any

moment, an average of a sub-group **14** of a specified number of the pixels **12** (e.g., a sub-group of nine (9) pixels  $12_{1,1}$ ,  $12_{1,2}$ ,  $12_{1,3}$ ,  $12_{2,1}$ ,  $12_{2,2}$ ,  $12_{2,3}$ ,  $12_{3,1}$ ,  $12_{3,2}$ ,  $12_{3,3}$ ) within the image **10**. The pixel of interest in this example is the pixel  $12_{2,2}$ . It is to be understood that every pixel **12** within the image **10** is, in this example, included within nine averaging filters (except for pixels included in single pixel lines along the image edges).

In the preferred embodiment, the smallest averaging filter (i.e., sub-group of pixels) includes the number of pixels in the halftone cell (e.g., the nine (9) pixels  $12_{1,1}$ ,  $12_{1,2}$ ,  $12_{1,3}$ ,  $12_{2,1}$ ,  $12_{2,2}$ ,  $12_{2,3}$ ,  $12_{3,1}$ ,  $12_{3,2}$ ,  $12_{3,3}$  in the halftone cell **14**). Therefore, the reference numeral **14** is used to designate both the halftone cell and one of the averaging filters. It is to be understood that other sub-groups of pixels (i.e., averaging filters) including a larger number of pixels than included in the halftone screen cell are also contemplated.

In the first path (steps **A4** - **A9**), the  $L^*a^*b^*$  image data pass to the line buffers to provide a data stream for the averaging filter, which is averaged in the step **A4**. The POI is identified in the step **A6** as  $12_{2,2}$ , and an averaged color identifier is produced in the averaging filter **14** in the step **A5**. For example, each of the nine (9)  $L^*$  components in the sub-group **14** is averaged; each of the nine (9)  $a^*$  components in the sub-group **14** is averaged; and each of the nine (9)  $b^*$  components in the sub-group **14** is averaged. Then, in a step **A7**, a determination is made, whether:

$$a_{avg}^{*2} + b_{avg}^{*2} < T_n(L_{avg}^*)$$

where:  $a_{avg}^{*2} + b_{avg}^{*2}$  represents the square of the distance from the  $L^*$  axis at any point ( $a^*$ ,  $b^*$ ) along the  $L^*$  axis; and

$\sqrt{T_n(L^*)}$  defines respective distances from the  $L^*$  axis or thresholds, above which a color of lightness  $L^*$  is no longer considered neutral.

Therefore, if  $a_{avg}^{*2} + b_{avg}^{*2} < T_n(L_{avg}^*)$ , it is determined in the step **A7** that the averaged components ( $L_{avg}^*$ ,  $a_{avg}^*$ ,  $b_{avg}^*$ ) represent a neutral color; otherwise it is

determined in the step **A7** that the averaged components ( $L^*_{avg}$ ,  $a^*_{avg}$ ,  $b^*_{avg}$ ) represent a non-neutral color.

If the step **A7** determines the averaged components ( $L^*_{avg}$ ,  $a^*_{avg}$ ,  $b^*_{avg}$ ) represent a neutral color, control passes to a step **A8** and a tag indicating a neutral color is attached to the POI; in this example to the pixel **12<sub>2,2</sub>**. Otherwise control passes to a step **A9** for attaching a tag to the POI indicating a non-neutral color. In the preferred embodiment, a neutral color is indicated by a tag of zero (0) and a non-neutral color is indicated by a tag of one (1). Regardless of whether a neutral or non-neutral color is identified, control then passes to a step **A10** in the second path of the process (which includes steps **A11** - **A16**).

The  $L^*a^*b^*$  image is also routed to the second path. In the second path, the  $L^*a^*b^*$  image data is processed, in a step **A11**, by a processing unit **50** and stored in the memory buffer device **42** in a step **A12**. More specifically, data streams are synchronized in the step **A11** in order that the neutral/non-neutral tag is attached to the corresponding POI in the step **A10**. The proper synchronization is achieved by the buffer memory step **A4** in the first path and a buffer image memory step **A12** in the second path. Although the preferred embodiment shows the memory buffer unit **42** included within the processing unit **50**, it is to be understood that other configurations are also contemplated.

The tag associated with the POI image data is merged, in the step **A10**, with other tags associated with the POI. For example, if the POI is determined in the step **A7** to be of a process neutral color, a tag of zero (0) is added to other tags attached to the POI in the step **A10**; on the other hand, if the POI is determined in the step **A7** to be of a non-process neutral color, a tag of one (1) is added to other tags attached to the POI in the step **A10**.

The pixel stream is transformed, in a step **A13**, into the CMYK color space, as a function of the tags associated with the individual pixels. In the preferred embodiment, if the tag associated with a pixel is zero (0) (i.e., if the pixel is identified as a process neutral color), the  $L^*a^*b^*$  data is transformed into the CMYK color space using only true black K colorant. On the other hand, if the tag associated with a pixel is one (1) (i.e., if the pixel is identified as a non-process

neutral color), the  $L^*a^*b^*$  data is transformed into the CMYK color space using all four (4) of the colorants CMYK.

In an alternate embodiment, if the tag associated with the pixel is zero (0) (i.e., if the pixel is identified as a neutral color), the  $L^*a^*b^*$  data is transformed utilizing a 100% gray component replacement ("GCR") approach (i.e., adjust amounts of the process colors to completely replace one of the process colors with a black colorant). On the other hand, if the tag associated with a pixel is one (1) (i.e., if the pixel is identified as a non-neutral color), the RGB data is transformed into the CMYK color space using a variable GCR approach (i.e., adjust amounts of the process colors to partially replace the process colors with a black colorant).

Once the  $L^*a^*b^*$  data is transformed into the CMYK color space, the image data for the pixels are stored in the image buffer 42 in a step A14. Then, a determination is made in a step A15 whether all the pixels 12 in the image 10 have been processed. If all the pixels 12 have not been processed, control returns to the step A2; otherwise, control passes to a step A16 for printing the image data for the processed pixels, which are stored in the image buffer, to an output device 52 (e.g., a color printing device such as a color printer or color facsimile machine).

With reference to FIGURES 1, 3, and 5, an alternate method B for processing an image to detect process neutral colors is shown. This alternate method utilizes autosegmentation for determining objects (rendering classes) within an image. The image 10 is scanned in a step B1 using the input device 40. As discussed above, the input device 40 rasterizes the image by transforming the pixels 12 into the RGB color space. The RGB image data stream is stored in the memory buffer device 42 in a step B2 and transformed into the  $L^*a^*b^*$  color space in a step B3. A microsegmentation step B4 determines, for each pixel, the rendering mode in which the respective pixel occurred in the scanned original image (e.g., halftone or contone) and tags the pixel accordingly. For example, the step B4 of microsegmentation determines if the pixel is included in an edge between two (2) objects or within a halftone area. For the purpose of this description, halftone is understood to be any image rendering by dots placed either

in a regular or a random pattern. The step **B4** of microsegmentation may also determine if the POI is included within halftone or contone portions of the image **10**. If the POI is included within a halftone, an estimate of the halftone frequency is also determined and stored in another tag associated with the pixel. The image data associated with the POI is tagged, in a step **B5**, to identify the results of the microsegmentation. More specifically, the POI may be tagged with a zero (0) to indicate that the POI is included within an object; alternatively, the POI may be tagged with a one (1) to indicate that the POI is included within an edge.

As in the first embodiment, the image data, which includes the microsegmentation tag, is then passed to two (2) paths **60**, **62** of the method for processing the image to detect process neutral colors. It is to be understood that the tags associated with the POI in the microsegmentation step **B4** identify, for particular rendering strategies, whether neutral determination is necessary and, if the POI is part of a halftone, an estimate of the halftone frequency.

Therefore, in the first path **60**, the processor **50** examines the microsegmentation tags, in a step **B6**, to determine if the POI is included within a halftone/contone image. Then, based upon a predetermined rendering strategy, the step **B7** determines if it is necessary to identify the POI to be rendered using merely black K colorant. If it is not necessary to make a determination between neutral and non-neutral pixels, control passes to a step **B8**; otherwise, control passes to a step **B9**.

In the step **B9**, the image data associated with the current POI is stored in the image buffer **42**. The size of the averaging filter is previously selected in the step **B6** according to the detected halftone frequency. The minimum size of the averaging filter is relatively large for a low frequency halftone and relatively smaller for a high frequency halftone. In other words, the minimum size of the averaging filter is determined as a function of the halftone frequency. Therefore, chroma artifacts, which are caused by possible neutral/color misclassifications when a single averaging filter size is used, are minimized.

In a step **B11**, a determination is made whether:

$$a_{avg}^{*2} + b_{avg}^{*2} < T_n(L_{avg}^{*})$$

where:  $a_{avg}^{*}$  represents averaged  $a^{*}$  coordinates in the averaging filter;

$b_{avg}^{*}$  represents averaged  $b^{*}$  coordinates in the averaging filter;

$a_{avg}^{*2} + b_{avg}^{*2}$  represents a distance from the  $L^{*}$  axis; and

$T_n(L_{avg}^{*})$  defines a square of the decision distance from the  $L^{*}$  axis, at the point  $L_{avg}^{*}$ , at which a classification from neutral colors to non-neutral colors occurs.

Therefore, if  $a_{avg}^{*2} + b_{avg}^{*2} < T_n(L_{avg}^{*})$ , it is determined in the step **B11** that the average represents a neutral color; otherwise it is determined in the step **B11** that the average represents a non-neutral color. As in the first embodiment, an appropriate tag is associated with the POI in one of the steps **B12**, **B13**.

In the second path **62**, the image data is windowed, in a step **B14**, according to well known techniques. It suffices for the purpose of this invention to define windowing as the second step of the autosegmentation procedure. In this step, according to predetermined rules, pixels are grouped into continuous domains. Then, in the step **B8**, which receives image data from both the first and second paths, the neutral/non-neutral tags are added, for each pixel, to all other tags.

The image data are transformed, in a step **B15**, to CMYK color space as a function of the respective tags. More specifically, if the tag indicates the pixels represent a neutral color, the pixels are transformed into the CMYK color space using merely black K colorant; if the tag indicates the pixels represent a non-neutral color, the pixels are transformed into the CMYK color space using each of the four (4) cyan, magenta, yellow, and black colorants. Then, in a step **B16**, the CMYK image are stored in the image buffer **42**.

A determination is made in a step **B17** whether all the pixels in the image **10** have been processed. If more pixels remain to be processed, control

returns to the step **B2**; otherwise, control passes to a step **B18** to print the pixels in the CMYK color space.

5 It is to be appreciated that it is also contemplated to use image microsegmentation tags for selecting the averaging filter size wherever a halftone of a specific frequency is detected. Such use of image microsegmentation tags enables the process to proceed with image averaging and neutral detection while the windowing part of the autosegmentation is taking place, thus reducing a timing mismatch and the necessary minimum size of the buffers.

10 It is also contemplated that neutral detection be performed on a compressed and subsequently uncompressed image. More specifically, the chroma values may be averaged over larger size blocks (e.g., 8x8 pixels). Such averaging has the same beneficial effect on neutral detection as the filtering described in the above embodiments.

15 The invention has been described with reference to the preferred embodiment. Obviously, modifications and alterations will occur to others upon reading and understanding the preceding detailed description. It is intended that the invention be construed as including all such modifications and alterations insofar as they come within the scope of the appended claims or the equivalents thereof.

Having thus described the preferred embodiment, the invention is now claimed to be:

1. A method for classifying pixels into one of a neutral category and a non-neutral category, the method comprising:

inputting a group of pixels within an image into a memory device, a color of each of the pixels being represented by a respective color identifier;

5 determining an average color identifier as a function of the color identifiers of the pixels in the group; and

classifying one of the pixels within the group into one of the neutral category and the non-neutral category as a function of the average color identifier.

2. The method for classifying pixels into one of a neutral category and a non-neutral category as set forth in claim 1, wherein the inputting step includes:

5 receiving the color identifiers into the memory device according to a raster format.

3. The method for classifying pixels into one of a neutral category and a non-neutral category as set forth in claim 1, wherein the classifying step includes:

5 comparing the average color identifier with a threshold color identifier function.

4. The method for classifying pixels into one of a neutral category and a non-neutral category as set forth in claim 1, wherein the classifying step includes:

5 determining if the average color identifier corresponds to one of a plurality of neutral colors.

5. The method for classifying pixels into one of a neutral category and a non-neutral category as set forth in claim 1, further including:

if the pixel within the group is classified to be in the neutral category, rendering the pixel as one of a plurality of neutral colors; and

5 if the pixel is classified to be in the non-neutral category, rendering the pixel as one of a plurality of non-neutral colors.

6. The method for classifying pixels into one of a neutral category and a non-neutral category as set forth in claim 1, further including:

producing an output of the pixels within the group.

7. The method for classifying pixels into one of a neutral category and a non-neutral category as set forth in claim 6, wherein the producing step includes:

5 for each of the pixels within the group, printing a color associated with the average color identifier via a color printing device.

8. The method for classifying pixels into one of a neutral category and a non-neutral category as set forth in claim 1:

wherein the color identifiers include components of a first color space, the method further including:

5 before the determining step, transforming the first color space components of the color identifiers to a second color space;

wherein the classifying step includes:

10 comparing the average color identifier in the second color space with a threshold color identifier in the second color space, the threshold color identifier being determined as a function of a position along a neutral axis in the second color space.

9. A system for detecting neutral colors, comprising:  
an input device for inputting data associated with an image;

a buffer memory for receiving and storing portions of the image data; and

- 5 a processing unit for averaging groups of the image data, determining if the respective groups represent one of a neutral and non-neutral color, and identifying one of the pixels within the respective groups to being one of a plurality of neutral and non-neutral colors.

- 10 The system for detecting neutral colors as set forth in claim 9, wherein the processing unit transforms all of the image data within a respective group into a color space capable of forming neutral colors from both a combination of non-neutral colorants and a neutral colorant, the processor rendering the image data within the groups identified as being one of the neutral colors using only the neutral colorant and rendering the image data within the groups identified as one of the non-neutral colors using the combination of the neutral and non-neutral colorants.

- 11 The system for detecting neutral colors as set forth in claim 10, wherein the color space is  $L^*C^*h^*$ .

- 12 The system for detecting neutral colors as set forth in claim 10, further including:

an output device for outputting the rendered image data.

- 13 The system for detecting neutral colors as set forth in claim 12, wherein the output device is a color printing device.

- 14 The system for detecting neutral colors as set forth in claim 9, wherein the processing unit determines if the respective groups represent one of the neutral and the non-neutral colors by comparing average color identifiers of the respective image data within the groups with a threshold function.

15. The system for detecting neutral colors as set forth in claim 9, wherein the processing unit segments the image for identifying rendering classes in the image and determining if the respective groups of the image data are included in any of the classes, the processing unit determining if the respective groups represent one of the neutral and the non-neutral colors as a function of whether the group of the image data is included in one of the classes.

16. A method for detecting neutral colors, the method comprising:

inputting a group of pixels within an image into a buffer memory, a color of each of the respective pixels being one of a plurality of neutral and a plurality of non-neutral colors;

determining an average color of the group of pixels; and

detecting if the group of pixels represents one of the neutral colors as a function of the average color.

17. The method for detecting neutral colors as set forth in claim 16:

wherein the inputting step includes:

scanning image data representing the group of pixels into the buffer memory in an RGB color space;

the method further including:

transforming the average color into one of a  $L^*a^*b^*$  and a  $L^*C^*h^*$  color space;

the detecting step including:

comparing the average color of the one of the  $L^*a^*b^*$  color space data and the  $L^*C^*h^*$  color space data with a threshold function value, which is determined as a function of  $L^*$ .

18. The method for detecting neutral colors as set forth in claim 16, further including:

if the group of pixels is detected as one of the neutral colors,  
rendering one of the pixels of the group in a CMYK color space using only a  
5 neutral colorant; and

if the group of pixels is detected as one of the non-neutral colors,  
rendering one of the pixels of the group in the CMYK color space using a plurality  
of colorants forming the CMYK color space.

19. The method for detecting neutral colors as set forth in  
claim 18, further including:

outputting the rendered group of pixels to a color printing device.

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## DETECTING PROCESS NEUTRAL COLORS

### Abstract of the Disclosure

A method for classifying pixels into one of a neutral category and a non-neutral category inputs a group of pixels within an image into a memory device. A color of each of the pixels is represented by a respective color identifier.

5 An average color identifier is determined as a function of the color identifiers of the pixels in the group. One of the pixels within the group are classified into one of the neutral category and the non-neutral category as a function of the average color identifier.

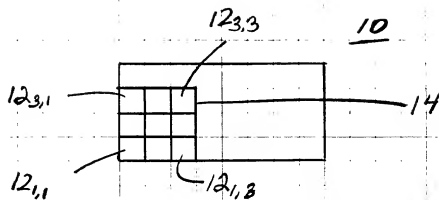


Fig. 1

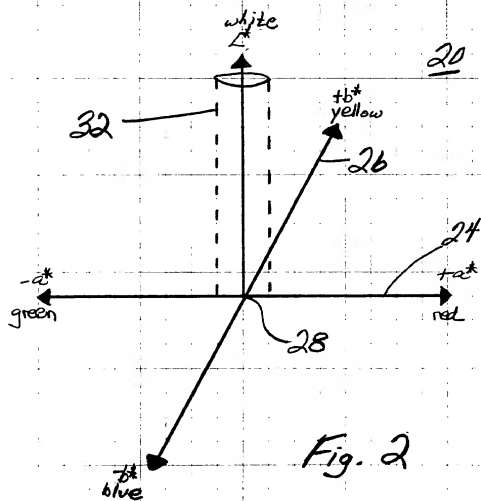


Fig. 2

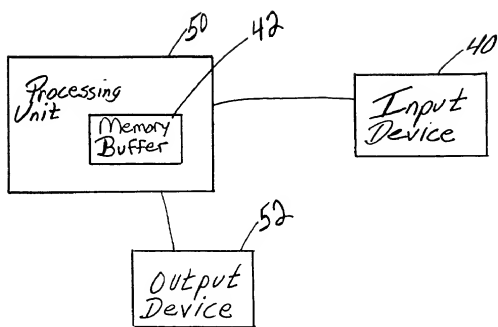
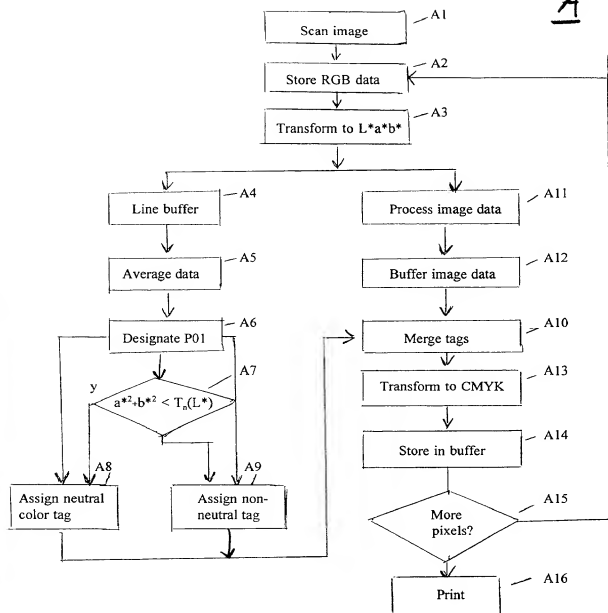
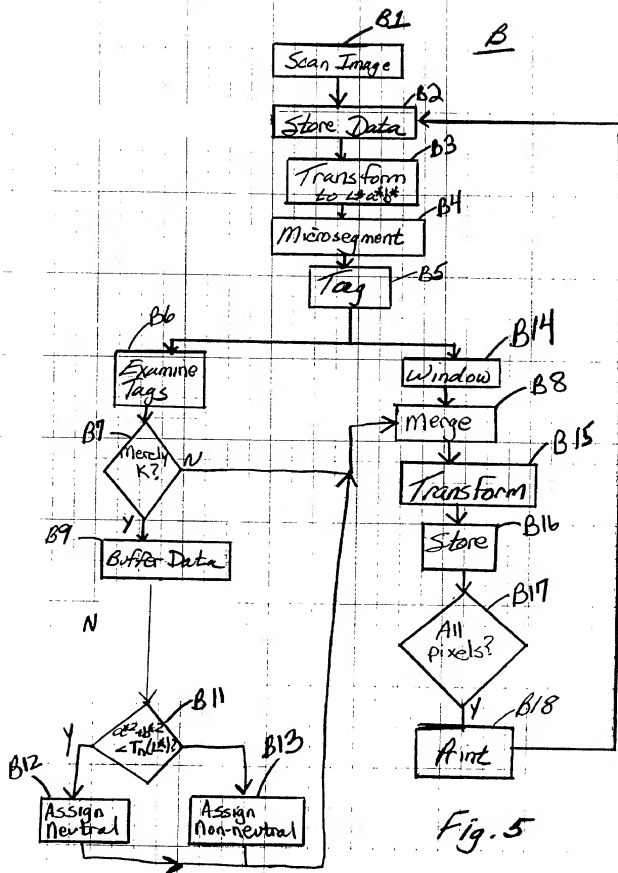


Fig. 3

FIGURE 4

A





**DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR PATENT APPLICATION**

Attorney's Docket No. XER 2 0345  
D/96418

As a below inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name,

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

**DETECTING PROCESS NEUTRAL COLORS**

the specification of which

X is attached hereto      OR was filed on  
Application Serial No.  
and was amended on (if applicable)

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the patentability of this application in accordance with Title 37, code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, Section 119 or 365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or 365(a) of any PCT international application which designated at least one country other than the United States of America, listed below and have also identified below any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate or of any PCT international application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

Prior Foreign Application(s):

_____	_____	_____
(Number)	(Country)	(Filing Date)

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, § 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below:

Prior Provisional U.S. Patent Application(s):

_____	_____
(Application Serial No.)	(Filing Date)

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States, Section 120 of any United States application(s) or any PCT international application designating the United States of America, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application or PCT International application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, Section 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose material information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37, of Federal Regulations Code, Section 1.56(a) which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

Prior U.S. Patent Application(s):

_____	_____	_____
(Application Serial No.)	(Filing Date)	(Status) (patented, pending, abandoned)

**POWER OF ATTORNEY:** As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith.

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Joseph D. Dreher	Reg. No. 37,123	Christopher B. Faxon	Reg. No. 22,987
Jude A. Foy	Reg. No. 38,340	Steven M. Haas	Reg. No. 37,841
W. Scott Harder	Reg. No. 42,622	Michael E. Huddins	Reg. No. 34,185
Richard M. Klett	Reg. No. 33,000	Thomas E. Kozensky, Jr.	Reg. No. 33,383
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Philip J. Moy	Reg. No. 31,280	Timothy E. Neuman	Reg. No. 32,283
Patrick R. Rocha	Reg. No. 29,580	Albert P. Sharpe, III	Reg. No. 19,879
R. Scott Speroff	Reg. No. 37,450	Mark S. Svar	Reg. No. 34,261
John B. Stock	Reg. No. 22,833	Richard B. Domingo	Reg. No. 36,784
Henry Flanders	Reg. No. 25,582	Mark Costello	Reg. No. 31,342
Horacio G. Palazzo	Reg. No. 20,881	Christopher White	Reg. No.

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I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issuing thereon.

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Full name of second joint inventor: Timothy W. Jacobs

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Inventor's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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